United Nations E/C.2/2011/2/Add.5

Economic and Social Council

Distr.: General
28 October 2010

Original: English

Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations
2011 regular session
31 January-9 February 2011

Quadrennial reports for the period 2006-2009 submitted by non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council through the Secretary-General pursuant to Council resolution 1996/31

Note by the Secretary-General

Contents

		Page
1.	African American Islamic Institute	2
2.	Anti-Slavery International	3
3.	Asian Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Network	5
4.	Baha'i International Community	7
5.	Fédération européenne des femmes actives au foyer	8
6.	Global Alliance for Women's Health	9
7.	Human Resource Development Foundation	11
8.	International Association of Ports and Harbors	12
9.	International Federation of Family Associations of Missing Persons from Armed Conflicts	13
10.	International First Aid Society	14
11.	Maryknoll Fathers and Brothers	15
12.	Sinha Institute of Medical Science and Technology	17
13.	Tiye International	18
14.	To Love Children Educational Foundation International	19
15.	Unione Intercontinentale Casalinghe	20
16.	World for World Organization	21

10-60855 (E) 081210

Please recycle

1. African American Islamic Institute

General, 1998

I. Introduction

The African American Islamic Institute is an international humanitarian NGO with affiliates in the United States of America, Europe, Canada, and in Trinidad and Tobago.

A. Aims and purposes of the organization

The teachings of Islam provide the foundation for African American Islamic Institute humanitarian work, develop capacity for sustainable human and natural resource development, universal education, including adult literacy, access to health care, alleviation of extreme hunger and poverty, food and water resource development and distribution, the status of women, protection of children and the promotion of peace, especially inter-religious understanding and harmony. The organization establishes schools and clinics and implements development projects focused on women and orphans. The organization also participates in inter-religious symposiums to promote peace.

B. Significant changes in the organization

The organization is undergoing a transition and general reorganization following the death of its Founder and Chairman in August 2008.

II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

For the International Day of the Disabled, AAII held a conference in Medina-Baye, Senegal in 2006 to raise awareness of the issues affecting children and adults with disabilities; it initiated a speaking tour on Islam: A Religion of Peace as part of AAII ongoing work to promote inter-religious understanding in the United States of America, including in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Washington, D.C.; Atlanta, Georgia; Louisville, Kentucky; and Detroit, Michigan, in 2007; it inaugurated its international radio station, Al Fayda Radio, funded by the United States Agency for International Development, and in cooperation with the Voice of America to disseminate information on current health and social issues, provide educational programming, encourage preventive health measures, and promote inter-religious and cross-cultural messages of peace, in Dakar, in 2008.

A. Cooperation with United Nations bodies

In 2006, in collaboration with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the African American Islamic Institute hosted a regional seminar on infant mortality in Medina-Baye; in collaboration with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF),

it sponsored a seminar on the protection of children in Qur'anic schools in Dakar; and it presented the report on its campaign for polio immunization in northern Nigeria to the World Health Organization (WHO).

B. Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals

AAII's work includes: campaign for polio immunization in northern Nigeria, in 2006; addressing Health Ministers from the Organization of the Islamic Conference on the role of religious leaders in the eradication of polio, in Kuala Lumpur in 2007; providing education through Islamic schools, which serve as a model for the care of children, and maternal and child health initiatives, immunizations supported by WHO and HIV/AIDS education.

C. Additional information

The African American Islamic Institute was awarded the Rotary International Polio Eradication Champion Award in Nigeria in 2007.

2. Anti-Slavery International

Special, 1950

I. Introduction

Anti-Slavery International, founded in 1839, is the world's oldest international human rights organization. Based in London, Anti-Slavery International works throughout the world through our local partners in Africa, South Asia, East Asia, Latin America and Europe.

Aims and purposes of the organization

Anti-Slavery International is committed to eliminating all forms of slavery throughout the world. It works at the local, national and international levels to eliminate all forms of slavery by exposing current cases of slavery, supporting research to assess the scale of slavery and identify measures to end it, supporting initiatives of local organizations, raising public awareness, campaigning for its eradication, and for more effective implementation of international laws against slavery.

II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

The work of Anti-Slavery International falls under article 4 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and various international human rights treaties. The organization delivers programmes to combat and eradicate forced labour, bonded labour, trafficking, descent-based slavery, child slavery, and forced and early

marriage. The programmes have a twofold purpose: to make a real and immediate difference in the lives of people living in slavery or vulnerable to slavery, and undertaking research and publications to advocate for change in law, policy and behaviour; and provision of services for victims of slavery. It also facilitates access to education to ensure justice and compensation for former slaves, including: the ratification by Governments of anti-slavery treaties and conventions, incorporating them into their penal systems; adoption by Governments of action plans for the eradication of slavery; release and integration of slaves into society through meaningful processes; the empowerment of NGOs, civil society organizations, former slaves' organizations and other partners to tackle root causes and consequences of slavery, including support for victims and prevention of enslavement among vulnerable groups; and creating awareness among the general public.

A. Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary entities

Anti-Slavery International participated in the following events:

Human Rights Council sessions: at the sixth session, December 2007, co-sponsored a side event on looking at the impacts of anti-trafficking policies on the human rights of trafficked persons; at the eighth session, June 2008, contributed to a joint written statement on the need for an integrated approach to promote and protect the human rights of trafficked persons and all migrant workers with the Global Alliance Against Traffic in Women and La Strada International; and co-sponsored a side event on Forced Labour and Child Labour in Central Asia: The Way Forward and the Role of the International Community.

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC): Conference of the States Parties to the Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its Protocols, October 2006, and co-sponsored a side event on the protection of trafficked persons: a human rights approach; Conference of the States Parties to the Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its Protocols, October 2008, and co-sponsored a side event on the need for a review mechanism on the implementation of the Trafficking in Persons Protocol.

International Labour Conference, June 2006.

B. Cooperation with United Nations bodies

The organization worked in particular with the Special Rapporteur on the following: special procedure mechanisms: on contemporary forms of slavery, its causes and consequences; trafficking in persons, especially women and children; the human rights of migrants; and contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance; the United Nations Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking (UN.GIFT); the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime; International Labour Organization (ILO) through cooperation with the International Trade Union Congress. At the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, it participated in expert consultations in March 2009 to discuss a framework for action for effective implementation of the trafficking in persons Protocol. At the ILO

workshop, held in November 2008, it participated in a workshop on the elimination of human trafficking from the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine through labour market-based measures.

C. Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals

Goal 1. Anti-Slavery International works on ending descent-based slavery in West Africa and ending bonded labour in South Asia, through legal and policy work, training programmes on credit for small businesses and providing education to children vulnerable to slavery.

Goal 2. Anti-Slavery International works to eradicate child labour by promoting universal primary education to counter the practice of forced child begging.

Goal 3. Anti-Slavery International programmes ensure the inclusion of girls in education as a central principle.

3. Asian Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Network

Special, 2002

I. Introduction

Aims and purposes of the organization

The aim of the Asian Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Network is to promote and protect the rights of indigenous and tribal peoples in Asia by providing accurate and timely information to National Human Rights Institutions, the United Nations and its specialized mechanisms, as appropriate; conducting research, campaigning and lobbying on country situations or individual cases; undertaking programmes to increase the capacity of indigenous peoples through relevant training programmes for indigenous peoples' rights activists and community leaders, providing input into international standard-setting processes on the rights of indigenous peoples; and undertaking programmes to secure the economic, social and cultural rights of indigenous peoples through rights-based approaches to development.

II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

The organization submitted statements to the Human Rights Council at its seventh session, in March 2008 (A/HRC/7/NGO/46, A/HRC/7/NGO/47 and A/HRC/7/NGO/90). In terms of the universal periodic review of the Human Rights Council, the organization has been in the forefront of making Asian indigenous peoples' submissions for inclusion into the 10-page stakeholders' summary prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR). Most of the recommendations of the organization have been reflected in the report of OHCHR. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review of the Human Rights Council examined a total of 16 countries at its first universal periodic review session in April 2008. In 2007, Asian Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Network submitted

stakeholders' reports on India, Indonesia and the Philippines. The organization and the International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs submitted a joint report on India. At the fourth session of the review, February 2009, Asian Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Network submitted stakeholders' reports on Bangladesh and Malaysia. The Working Group on Indigenous Populations: in December 2007, the organization submitted a paper entitled: "A new mechanism on indigenous peoples: the question of 'added value' and possible options", which led to the establishment of the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples of the Human Rights Council.

A. Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary entities

The organization participated in various sessions of the Human Rights Council, Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, Treaty Bodies and discussion with the Special Procedures mandate holders.

B. Cooperation with United Nations bodies

Asian Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Network conducted a national seminar on transition in Nepal and the role of national institutions on indigenous peoples in Kathmandu in May 2007, which was addressed, among others, by the representative of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights to Nepal; comprehensive studies on the national institutions on indigenous peoples and the governmental departments/committees dealing with indigenous peoples in Asia. The findings of these studies were released at the Regional Conference on the Role of National Institutions on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, held in New Delhi in October 2008. The Regional Conference was addressed, among others, by James Anaya, the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms of indigenous people.

C. Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals

The organization monitored the programmes for inclusion of indigenous peoples to achieve the Millennium Development Goals. The organization's intervention with the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights of India led to improvement in the nutritional and medical conditions of the children belonging to Bru indigenous peoples living as internally displaced persons in Tripura state of India since 1997. The National Commission visited the Bru internally displaced person relief camps in Tripura in September 2008 following a complaint from Asian Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Network and as a result 7,204 Bru children were able to have access to, inter alia, food and medical facilities.

4. Baha'i International Community

Special, 1970

I. Introduction

Baha'i International Community has more than 5 million members worldwide in over 100,000 localities.

Aims and purposes of the organization

Baha'i International Community seeks to bring the principles of the Baha'i Faith and the insight and experience of its worldwide membership to bear on the issues under consideration by the United Nations, including the protection and promotion of human rights, the advancement of equality between women and men, and sustainable development.

II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

Baha'i International Community participated in the work of the Commission on the Status of Women, submitted statements, and co-organized over 50 side events with various agencies, including the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and member States. As Chair of the NGO Committee for Social Development of the Conference of NGOs in Consultative Status with the United Nations, the organization worked with the Division for Social Policy and Development and members of the Bureau of the Commission for Social Development, organized panel presentations on the ethical dimensions of climate change during sessions of the Commission for Social Development. At the 2008 United Nations Climate Change Conference, in Poland, and, in 2009, the organization led a 21-member delegation to the Climate Change Conference in Denmark, where it organized three side events and spoke at two press conferences. It serves on the Executive Committee of the Conference of NGOs Committee on Sustainable Development. Baha'i International Community participated in discussions to strengthen the Human Rights Council and contributed to the articulation of substantive and operations dimensions of the Council's universal periodic review mechanism, and attended every session of the Council during this period, organizing side events, submitting statements on the situation of the Baha'i communities in the Islamic Republic of Iran and Egypt, the eradication of violence against women, defamation of religion and freedom of religion; and in interactive dialogue with the Special Rapporteur. Baha'i International Community is Chair of the NGO Committee on Freedom of Religion or Belief and in the executive committee of the NGO Committee on Human Rights.

A. Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary entities

Representatives of the organization attended over 300 United Nations-sponsored meetings, contributed to 25 statements and over 20 joint statements at: (a) sessions of the Human Rights Council; (b) Universal Periodic Review Working Group and the Council Advisory Committee in Geneva; (c) sessions of the Preparatory Committee meetings and at the Durban Review Conference, in April 2009, South Africa; (d) sessions of the Commission on the Status of Women; (e) sessions of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women; (f) sessions of the Commission for Social Development. Baha'i International Community is a partner in the UNDP-Alliance of Religions and Conservation Seven-Year Plan for Generational Change.

B. Cooperation with United Nations bodies

Cooperation includes the following: collaborated with UNICEF and UNIFEM in organizing briefings and events of the Commission on the Status of Women and played a pivotal role in the Gender Equality Architecture Reform Campaign; joined other NGOs in submitting recommendations to the United Nations Coherence Panel for the Panel's report to the Secretary-General on Delivering as One, 9 November 2006; and held consultations in six countries and submitted feedback to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on its Draft Guiding Principles on Poverty and Human Rights in 2007.

C. Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals

Goal 2. Empowerment programme through the Mongolian Development Centre; rural education programmes in Ghana; nursery, kindergarten and primary education in Thailand.

Goal 3. Youth empowerment and parenting classes, Barli Development Institute for Rural Women, India.

Goal 4. Clinics and primary health education programmes, Zambia.

Goal 5. Primary health education programme, Zambia; pre- and post-natal classes, Women and Child Centre, India.

Goal 6. HIV/AIDS Education, Barli Development Institute for Rural Women, India; literacy projects on health, Uganda.

5. Fédération européenne des femmes actives au foyer

Special, 1998

I. Introduction

Fédération européenne des femmes actives au foyer is a federation of 17 national NGOs in 15 European Union member States seeking recognition and support for unpaid caregiving and related work.

A. Aims and purposes of the organization

Fédération européenne des femmes actives au foyer seeks recognition for the human, economic, social, educational and cultural value of the unpaid work of family caregivers.

II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

The organization works with our member organizations, other civil society actors and through the media to publicize caregivers' rights, as agreed by member States in the Beijing Platform for Action, specifically strategic objectives A.4 and H.3.

A. Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary entities

Fédération européenne des femmes actives au foyer representatives attended the Commission on the Status of Women in New York in 2006 to 2009. It organized side meetings, prepared briefing documents, attended parallel events and addressed the interactive expert forums of the Commission on the Status of Women in 2008 and 2009. In Geneva, the organization was represented during the period 2006-2009 at the meetings of the Human Rights Council.

B. Cooperation with United Nations bodies

The organization participates in Commission on the Status of Women sessions.

6. Global Alliance for Women's Health

Special, 1998

I. Introduction

The Global Alliance for Women's Health is committed to advancing women's health through health promotion, education, advocacy, and programme implementation at the local, national and international levels by collaborating with governmental and

non-governmental organizations, the private sector, academics, and individual citizens all over the world.

Aims and purposes of the organization

The organization's guiding principles include focusing on women's health from infancy to old age, emphasizing long-term initiatives and commitments, collaborative programmes, and public-private partnerships.

II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

The Global Alliance for Women's Health has focused on promoting women's health and equality in the Economic and Social Council and the United Nations at large. It led a campaign on women and diabetes and the impact of this chronic disease; promoted a programme of advocacy concerning women and HIV/AIDS; started an initiative to address cervical cancer and human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccines; and initiated and is currently organizing and facilitating two ongoing public-private caucuses for the United Nations.

A. Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary entities

The organization participated at the Annual Ministerial Review and Innovation Fair, July 2009, Geneva, Switzerland, where it co-sponsored a panel on diabetes and pregnancy; at the General Assembly High-level Segment, September 2008, United Nations Headquarters, where it co-sponsored a leadership round table on women's empowerment, diabetes and development; in April 2008, at United Nations Headquarters, it co-sponsored an Expert Meeting on diabetes, women and development; during the session of the Commission on the Status of Women, held in March 2009 at United Nations Headquarters, it co-sponsored a briefing on chronic diseases and women's health; at a Commission on the Status of Women session held in March 2007 at United Nations Headquarters, it organized a seminar on preventing cervical cancer with HPV vaccines; and for WHO, May 2009, Geneva, Switzerland, co-sponsored a symposium on Gender, Health, and Diabetes.

B. Cooperation with United Nations bodies

GAWH has collaborated with WHO, the United Nations Secretariat Division for the Advancement of Women, UNICEF and UNFPA.

C. Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals

GAWH supports the achievement of all the Millennium Development Goals, especially Goals 3, 4, 5 and 8.

Goal 3. Supported the women's leadership round table on women's empowerment, diabetes and development.

Goals 4 and 5. Advocated the use of mandatory integration of screening for diabetes into routine prenatal medical care, working in particular with UNICEF and UNFPA.

7. Human Resource Development Foundation

Special, 2002

I. Introduction

Human Resource Development Foundation is a non-profit NGO that implements programmes in Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan and Turkey.

Aims and purposes of the organization

The mission of Human Resource Development Foundation is to seek solutions to health, education and employment problems, which negatively affect the economic, social and cultural development of human resources. The organization works through advocacy, training and service provision. The main programmes are: sexual and reproductive health and rights; irregular migration, including combating human trafficking; community development, with special emphasis on women's rights; and civil society development.

II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

The organization works to prevent sexually transmitted diseases, HIV/AIDS, facilitates women's access to reproductive health services, facilitates access by adolescents to reproductive health services and supports their reproductive health rights, and supports women's rights, refugee rights and sex workers' rights.

A. Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary entities

The organization participated in the: (a) Joint Conference of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the Budapest Process and the Organization of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation, on trafficking in human beings in the Black Sea region, Istanbul, October 2007; (b) Meeting on Operational Networking, Cooperation and Joint Multidisciplinary Training Process for Judicial, Law Enforcement, NGO and International Organization Specialists in Fighting Human Trafficking, organized by the European Union and the International Organization for Migration, in Sofia, in July 2007; (c) Tri-partite Regional Conference to Address All Forms of Trafficking in Human Beings in the Caucasus and Related Destination Countries, organized by the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe in cooperation with the

International Labour Organization, the European Union, UNDP, International Centre for Migration Policy Development and the World Bank, held in Tbilisi in February 2009.

B. Cooperation with United Nations bodies

The organization collaborated with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) on the refugee support programme; IOM on the Combating of Human Trafficking programme; UNFPA reproductive health and prevention of HIV/AIDS projects.

C. Activities in line with Millennium Development Goals

Goal 3. Provided training on gender-based violence to health personnel in 10 cities of Turkey; provided support to more than 400 female victims of human trafficking.

Goals 4 and 5. Provided patients' rights and communication training to health service providers working in reproductive health clinics to increase women's access to reproductive health and child health services, 2004-2007; implemented activities to improve the adolescents' reproductive health status and increase their access to services.

Goal 6. Prevention of STIs and HIV/AIDS through empowerment of sex workers, including awareness-raising activities for men having sex with men.

8. International Association of Ports and Harbors

Special, 1966

I. Introduction

International Association of Ports and Harbors is a non-profit, non-governmental global association of port and harbour authorities, founded in 1955, currently comprising some 350 members, mostly public port authorities, in 90 countries in the world.

A. Aims and purposes of the organization

Its principal objective is to develop and foster good relations and cooperation among all ports and harbours of the world by promoting greater efficiency of all ports and harbours through the exchange of information on new techniques and technology relating to port development, organization, administration and management.

B. Significant changes in the organization

International Association of Ports and Harbors established the World Ports Climate Initiative to contribute to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions in the port areas.

II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

The organization attended the following: the eighty-first session of the Maritime Safety Committee of IMO, 2006, London, to discuss the proposed guidelines on training and certification for port facility security officers; the annual meeting of the Scientific Group of the IMO London Convention, held in 2007, in Santiago de Compostela, Spain, to draw up the Specific Guidelines for Assessment of the Dredged Material; the fifty-seventh session of the Marine Environment Protection Committee, IMO, held in 2008, in London, to discuss the revision of annex VI on the regulations for the prevention of air pollution from ships of MARPOL (International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships) and the NOx Technical Code (Technical Code on Control of Emission of Nitrogen Oxides from Marine Diesel Engines); and the ninety-fifth session of the Legal Committee, IMO, held in 2009, in London, to discuss issues related to the Hazardous and Noxious Substance Convention, Places of Refuge. International Association of Ports and Harbors also attended the fifty-ninth session of Marine Environment Protection Committee, IMO, to discuss a range of issues for the enhancement of maritime environment, held in 2009, in London.

9. International Federation of Family Associations of Missing Persons from Armed Conflicts

Special, 2006

I. Introduction

International Federation of Family Associations of Missing Persons from Armed Conflicts is an international charitable organization.

Aims of the organization

The primary purpose of the International Federation of Family Associations of Missing Persons from Armed Conflicts is to assist families of missing persons from armed conflicts who face social, economic, legal and cultural challenges when the primary economic provider of the family vanishes and cannot be accounted for as a result of conflict. The organization strives to create public awareness of the hardships of these families and to work with other NGOs to assist in reunification of families, securing of humanitarian aid to family members, advocating for improvements in local laws to protect the rights of the family members of missing persons, improve economic opportunities for the families, and help collect, clarify, and disseminate data to record events for history.

II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

The organization presented statements at workshops at sessions of the: Commission on the Status of Women and Annual Department of Public Information/NGO Conference. In the context of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999), the organization was given observer status to the United Nations Working Group on Persons Who are Unaccounted for in Connection with Events in Kosovo in 2006. It worked with the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK) and its Office for Missing Persons and Forensics on behalf of women and children. Its field activities in Africa include providing children with schoolbooks, empowering women through skills training, educating families about HIV/AIDS, and counselling young women on maternal care.

A. Cooperation with United Nations bodies

The organization attended the United Nations Working Group on Persons Who are Unaccounted for in Connection with Events in Kosovo, held in Belgrade in 2006 and met with UNMIK officials in Pristina to develop procedures leading to legal reforms.

B. Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals

Goal 1. Established Family Associations of Missing Persons, 2008, Lusaka, the Refugees Association for Better Life Club and the Great Lakes Women Refugees in Zambia, to promote self-reliant skills training for women.

Goal 2. Provided educational materials to 2,053 children, Lusaka.

Goal 5. Early Marriage Awareness Counselling Project, Zambia, 2009.

Goal 6. HIV/AIDS Counselling Project, Zambia, 2009.

10. International First Aid Society

Special, 1998

I. Introduction

International First Aid Society is a member of the Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations in Consultative Relationship with the United Nations (CONGO) and is affiliated with the Calvary Foundation International Incorporated, an International Christian Humanitarian Organization.

Aims and purposes of the organization

The organization teaches and renders first aid and related services to the needy, in times of peace and war, especially to victims of accidents, natural disaster, war and refugees; reduces poverty through skills training and job creation; promotes basic

education for children and adults on human rights and general knowledge; and promotes youth development and empowerment through leadership training, workshops and seminars.

II. Cooperation with United Nations bodies

International First Aid Society participated in the following meetings: (a) Department of Public Information/NGO Conference on Unfinished Business: Effective Partnership for Human Security and Sustainable Development, 2006, New York; (b) Department of Public Information/NGO Conference on Climate Change: How It Impacts Us All, 2007, New York; (c) Department of Public Information/NGO Conference on Reaffirming Human Rights for All: The Universal Declaration at 60, in 2008, Paris; (d) Department of Public Information/NGO Conference For Peace and Development: Disarm Now, in 2009, Mexico City; and (e) fifty-second session of the Commission on the Status of Women, 2008, New York.

Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals

Goal 1. The Society, in collaboration with the Federal Government of Nigeria, organized Modern Bee-Keeping Training programmes for unemployed citizens of Nigeria. The initiative provided supplies and training to people to start their own business.

Goal 4. International First Aid Society collaborated with the Ministry of Health of Nigeria, WHO and UNICEF to organize national and local immunization campaigns against poliomyelitis, tuberculosis, diphtheria, measles, meningitis, pertussis and vitamin A deficiency.

11. Maryknoll Fathers and Brothers

Special, 1998

I. Introduction

Maryknoll Fathers and Brothers, also known as the Catholic Foreign Mission Society of America, includes 465 members from the American Catholic Church. Between 2006 and 2009, the organization worked in Africa, Asia and the Pacific and Latin America.

Aims and purposes of the organization

The organization supports inter-religious dialogue with other faiths, and work in the area of environment, food security and hunger, global economic issues including debt, trade, labour, health and human rights, peace including demilitarization and arms control, and support to small Christian communities.

II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

Work and projects include: work with refugees, Juba, Southern Sudan; reconstruction of infrastructure after independence, Timor-Leste; support to the work of Los Derechos Humanos y Medio Ambiente, an NGO in Puno, Peru, on human rights and the environment; in the United States of America, at their headquarters in Ossining, New York, published a monthly World Watch article as a form of vigilance against human rights violations.

A. Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary entities

The organization organized sessions and side events at United Nations Headquarters, New York in 2006, a side event with the Maryknoll Sisters for the Commission for Sustainable Development on another Aral Sea — African Great Lakes and the Montreal Climate Change Conference and the new significance of the Kyoto Protocol; 2006, session of the Sub-committee for the Elimination of Racism of the International NGO Committee on Human Rights; 2007, co-sponsored a side event during the Commission on the Status of Women on "Voices of the girl child from the field"; 2009, side event in preparation for the one-day summit on climate change, "The real wealth of nations: from global warming to global partnerships" sponsored by the Permanent Mission of Grenada to the United Nations.

B. Cooperation with United Nations bodies

The organization prepared research papers, including: "The real wealth of nations" (November 2009), United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (July 2009); "Climate change: the road to Copenhagen 2009" (March 2009); and a high-level review on HIV/AIDS (July 2008). Catholic Foreign Mission Society of America participated in the following: Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues in 2006, 2007 and 2009; the Forum on Social Development 2006; Commission on the Status of Women 2007; Commission for Sustainable Development 2006, 2008, 2009; the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, held in Copenhagen; Poznán, Poland; Bali, Indonesia; Barcelona, Spain; Climate Change talks, Nairobi, 2006, Accra, 2008, Bonn, 2008 and 2009, Bangkok, 2009.

C. Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals

Goal 1. Worked to secure labour rights for factory workers, Ciudad Juarez, Mexico.

Goal 6. Provided support to AIDS patients to ensure hospitality and assistance in procuring antiretroviral drugs, Musoma, United Republic of Tanzania.

12. Sinha Institute of Medical Science and Technology

Special, 2006

I. Aims and purposes of the organization

The organization aims to (a) promote the educational and scientific development, social and economic improvement and welfare of people; (b) establish and operate educational, scientific and medical institutes and centres and promote research, studies and field surveys to discover plants and other materials for medicinal purposes; (c) organize lectures, debates, seminars, National Science Day and conferences; (d) publish relevant literature, periodicals, monographs, books and project reports; (e) award fellowships and scholarships for deserving students; (f) establish cardiovascular disease, diabetes, cancer and other health-related centres; (g) undertake research on health-related issues; and (h) provide education to destitute children.

II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

The institute was involved in the discovery of medication for the cure/control from endogenous materials and related to cardiovascular disease. Publications include: "The thrombolytic effect of aspirin in animal model" (2007); "The role of nitric oxide in aspirin-induced thrombolysis in vitro and the purification of aspirin-activated nitric oxide synthesis from human blood platelets" (2007); "Systemic Production of IFN-alpha by Garlic in Humans" (2007). The organization also carried out research to find a cure for non-curable diseases. Using basic research, it developed a new cancer research material (patented in the United States of America) and approved by the Kolkata High Court to use in all cancer types. To our knowledge more than 100 patients were cured by using our research material.

A. Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary entities

The organization participated in the Special High-level Meeting of the Economic and Social Council with the Bretton Woods Institutions, the World Trade Organization and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, 2007, New York.

B. Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals

Sinha Institute of Medical Science and Technology established a primary school for 20 street children, including the provision of breakfast, clothes, shoes, books and pencils free of charge.

13. Tiye International

Special, 1998

I. Introduction

Tiye International is an Umbrella NGO of 21 National Associations of Black, Migrant and Refugee Women in the Netherlands.

Aims and purposes of the organization

Tiye aims to: (a) promote equal opportunities for effective participation of Black, migrant and refugee women in all spheres of life; (b) enhance equality for Black, migrant and refugee women in social and economic participation; (c) combat racism and all other forms of discrimination in employment and control over economic resources; (d) combat social and economic exclusion of Black, migrant and refugee women; (e) promote interaction between women from the South who live in the North and women that live in the South.

II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

Tiye worked in cooperation with different organizations in Europe on the empowerment of Black and migrant women in Europe including training and workshops; provided social cultural sensitivity training to combat discrimination at the workplace; implemented projects and developed methodologies to combat violence against women; implemented a transnational project in Europe called "EU-Allinc" to promote the advancement of Black, migrant and refugee women in Europe.

A. Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary entities

The organization submitted a paper to the High-level Round Table on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination and Violence Against the Girl Child at the Commission on the Status of Women, 2006; submitted a written statement at the Commission on the Status of Women on the elimination of all forms of discrimination and violation against the girl child, 2007; provided written recommendations to the Commission on the Status of Women on financing for gender equality and the empowerment of women, in 2008.

B. Cooperation with United Nations bodies

During the General Assembly Durban Review Conference at the United Nations in Geneva, the organization presented a joint statement of Tiye International and other Dutch NGOs from Africa and African descendants, 2009.

C. Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals

The organization contributed to the Millennium Development Goals in Ecuador, Ethiopia, Suriname, Somalia and South Africa.

Goal 1. Training provided on poverty reduction, capacity-building from a gender perspective. It focused on making business plans, dealing with financial management, project management and different types of funding, and writing project proposals for businesses.

14. To Love Children Educational Foundation International

Special, 2006

I. Introduction

To Love Children Educational Foundation International works in 45 counties.

Aims and purposes of the organization

The organization's vision is to empower girls with the right to have and express their own voice and create culturally appropriate opportunities for the girl child. Specifically, the aim is: (a) to facilitate the provision of educational opportunities for girls in developing countries through graduate school and break the cycle of poverty; and (b) to develop programmes and collaborative partnerships to empower girls to ensure their inalienable rights and access to justice. To Love Children Educational Foundation International programmes follow an interdisciplinary approach that brings together issues of gender, women's rights, democratic governance, educational development, social justice, and human rights in order to develop new theories, concepts, models and programmes.

II. Contribution to the work of the United Nations

The organization worked with WHO and WHO-Uganda, UNFPA and UNICEF in order to secure permission to adapt a train-the-trainer manual, and consulted with WHO to review the To Love Children Educational Foundation International HIV/AIDS prevention curriculum for teens.

A. Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary entities

(a) The organization attended sessions of the Commission on the Status of Women, 2006 to 2009, New York and (b) participated in online discussions on the elimination of all forms of discrimination and violence against the girl child sponsored by the United Nations Secretariat Division for the Advancement of Women, 2006. The President/Founder gave an oral statement at the Commission on the Status of Women Ministerial Session, 2007. The organization submitted a statement to the Commission on the Status of Women, 2008 and attended the

Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women thirtieth anniversary on 3 December 2009.

B. Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals

To Love Children Educational Foundation International developed an international public health programme and prevention curriculum on healthy and smart practices for teenagers in consultation with an international team of experts. The organization's President founded and published two issues of the Journal called "Global child journal" in order to facilitate dialogue among experts and lay persons around the world regarding issues pertaining to the global child as related to the issues set out in the Millennium Development Goals and the Convention on the Rights of the Child as well as other United Nations goals and objectives.

Goal 2. Donated school materials for 500 children in collaboration with the Rural Reconstruction Society, a community-based organization in India; a library to be built in Visakhapatnam, India, for about 10,000 children; organized a grass-roots advocacy initiative, Walk for Education Worldwide involving 22,000 children from different countries.

Goal 6. Developed school curriculum to deal with HIV/AIDS for youth in the most vulnerable populations in Uganda and Kenya; met with education leaders, teachers, NGO leaders, women's groups, governmental Ministers of Gender, Health, Education, Clean Water, Development, and Office of the President of Uganda, in order to develop a sustainable microfinance programme for the most vulnerable and poor women.

15. Unione Intercontinentale Casalinghe

Special, 1998

I. Introduction

Unione Intercontinentale Casalinghe was established in Bologna, Italy, with the Liga de Amas de Casa, Consumidores y Usuarios de la Republica Argentina (Argentina); Confederación Española de Amas de Casa, Consumidores y Usuarios (Spain); Confederación Ibero-Americana de Amas de Casa: España, Portugal, Argentina, and South America; and Association pour le Soutien et la Promotion de la Femme au Foyer (Europe).

Aims and purposes of the organization

Unione Intercontinentale Casalinghe aims to: (a) represent people who work for families employed at world institutions such as the United Nations, UNESCO and others; (b) provide employment opportunities to women who do not have any; (c) promote laws that protect these workers; and (d) promote the rights of the family.

II. Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary entities

Unione Intercontinentale Casalinghe participated at the Commission on the Status of Women sessions held annually at the United Nations, New York.

Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals

Goal 1. In Argentina, Unione Intercontinentale Casalinghe implements activities for people struggling with poverty and hunger, focusing particular attention on children.

Goal 7. In Congo, the programmes and activities are focused on information and sensitization of sustainable environment.

16. World for World Organization

Special, 2006

I. Introduction

World for World Organization is an Italian NGO which operates in Italy and internationally.

A. Aims and purposes of the organization

World for World Organization aims and purposes are to overcome poverty by enabling the world's poor to improve their quality of life through food security, access to drinking water, health, education, HIV/AIDS, anti-poverty programmes, microcredit and grants. World for World Organization aims to build on local skills and practical, sustainable technologies to support development and humanitarian projects, relief and rehabilitation programmes, empower indigenous peoples, local communities, women's groups and other stakeholders in developing countries. The Resource Mobilization Team attracts, manages and disburses additional resources through an innovative public-private partnership to implement its programmes.

B. Significant changes in the organization

World for World Organization developed a volunteer advocacy for Solidarity and Development Networks in different countries around the world to implement its mission. The networks are divided into Goodwill Ambassadors for Development and Friends of World for World Organization Networks, including NGOs and community-based organizations. This partnership includes 346 partner organizations and over 4,000 advocacy networks in more than 80 countries on all five continents.

II. Contribution to the work of the United Nations

The organization attended the following every year: (a) substantive session of the Economic and Social Council High-Level Segment in Geneva and in New York; (b) Millennium Development Goals High-Level Event New York, 2008; (c) Commission on the Status of Women, New York, and presented oral and written statements; (d) Human Rights Council, Geneva, and submitted joint statements; (e) Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues; (f) International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus, Doha, Qatar, 2009; (g) Commission on Sustainable Development, and submitted oral and written statements. Participated in the preparatory committee for UNCTAD and the Expert Meeting on Foreign Direct Investment in Natural Resources, Geneva, 2006.

Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals

Major actions include:

Goal 1. Provided nutritional care to 5,079 children and prenatal care to 8,950 expectant mothers in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean regions.

Goal 2. Each year World for World Organization sponsors children from poor families to provide primary education for a total of 1,250 children; distributed education materials to primary schools in rural areas, including uniforms, book bags and books for 24,200 students in Africa, Asia, and Latin America and the Caribbean.

Goal 3. With local NGOs and community-based organizations, provided training courses and capacity-building programmes on gender issues to 400 women in Africa and Asia.

Goals 3 and 5. Organized a humanitarian aid programme known as the Medical Mission, composed of a team of volunteer doctors, free of charge, to treat 300 children and adults in Africa.

Goal 6. Focused on HIV/AIDS prevention, care and advocacy and prevention in Cameroon and Kenya for 26,000 people.

Goal 7. Promoted tree planting to fight desertification and to support communities in environmental management in Mauritania and Senegal, benefiting 4,000.